

**SCREENING OF POTENTIAL BACTERIA WITH
ANTAGONISM PROPERTIES ISOLATED FROM POND
SOIL IN FOREST OF UiTM NEGERI SEMBILAN,
KUALA PILAH CAMPUS**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
ABSTRAK	xi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	4
1.3 Significance of the Study	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study	6
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Soil	7
2.2 Bacteria in soil	9
2.3 Antagonism activity of soil bacteria	10
2.4 Type of soil bacteria exhibit antagonizing properties	13
2.4.1 Actinobacteria	13
2.4.2 Firmicutes	15
2.4.3 Proteobacterium	17
2.5 Pathogenic test bacteria	19
2.5.1 <i>Escherichia coli</i>	19
2.5.2 <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	20
2.5.3 <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	21
2.6 Hemolysis	22
2.7 Agar diffusion assay	24
2.8 Gram positive bacteria	25
CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Materials	28
3.1.1 Raw materials	28
3.1.2 Chemicals	29
3.1.3 Apparatus	29
3.2 Methods	30

3.2.1	Isolation of soil bacteria	30
3.2.2	Purification	31
3.2.3	Preservation of bacteria	32
3.2.4	Blood collection and blood agar plate (BAP) preparation.	32
3.2.5	Preliminary screening of haemolytic activities of soil bacteria	33
3.2.6	Antagonism activities by well diffusion method	33
3.2.7	Identification of gram positive bacteria	34

CHAPTER 4: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1	Isolation of soil bacteria	37
4.2	Hemolytic activity of soil bacteria	39
4.3	Antagonism activities of non-hemolytic bacteria and identification of gram positive bacteria	45

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	65
CITED REFERENCES	66
CURRICULUM VITAE	74

ABSTRACT

SCREENING OF POTENTIAL BACTERIA WITH ANTAGONISM PROPERTIES ISOLATED FROM POND SOIL IN FOREST OF UiTM NEGERI SEMBILAN, CAMPUS KUALA PILAH

This research project was aimed to isolate a pool of bacteria from pond soil of UiTM Negeri Sembilan, Kuala Pilah Campus using serial dilution followed by the screening of antagonism activities of the non-hemolytic isolates and to identify gram positive bacteria. This research involved collection of soil sample, isolation of soil bacteria, purifying, preliminary screening of hemolytic activity, antagonism test by well diffusion method and identification of gram positive bacteria by gram staining. 80 different bacteria have been successfully isolated. Investigation of the antagonism activities revealed that only five non-hemolytic gram positive soil bacteria which were B6, B9, B32, B64, and B79 have the ability to act as antagonist against pathogenic bacteria such as *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The isolates were discovered to be highly active against *S. aureus* followed by *P. Aeruginosa*. *E. coli* was the most resistant bacterial pathogen since none of the isolates found to be active against this pathogen. This significant finding suggest that pond soil in UiTM Negeri Sembilan, Kuala Pilah Campus may be a common source for the isolation of novel antimicrobials that are clinically and agriculturally important